THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1770. THE NUMBER 218.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

An Extract from the Freeholder's Political Catechiſm, *written by the late* Earl of Bath, *containing a ſhort but judicious Summary of the Duty, as well as Rights, of every Engliſh Freeholder.*

Q. WHO are you?

A. I am T. M. a freeholder of Great Britain.

Q. What privilege enjoyeſt thou by being a freeholder of Great Britain?

A. By being a freeholder of Great Britain, I am greater in my civil capacity, than the greateſt ſubject of an arbitrary Prince; becauſe I am governed by laws, to which I gave my conſent; and my life, liberty, and goods cannot be taken from me, but according to thoſe laws. I am a freeman.

Q. Who gave thee this liberty?

A. No man gave it me. Liberty is the natural right of every human creature. He is born to the exerciſe of it, as ſoon as he has attained to that of his reaſon; but that my liberty is preſerved to me, when loſt to a great part of mankind, is owing (under God) to the wiſdom and valour of my anceſtors, freeholders of this realm.

Q. Wherein does this liberty which thou enjoyeſt conſiſt?

A. In laws made by the conſent of the people, and the due execution of thoſe laws. I am free from the law, by the law.

Q. Wilt thou ſtand faſt in this liberty, whereunto thou art born and entitled by the laws of thy country?

A. Yes, I will; and I thank the great author of my being, that I am born a member of a community governed by laws, and not by arbitrary power.

Q. What doſt thou think incumbent upon thee, to ſecure this bleſſing to thyſelf and poſterity?

A. As I am a freeholder, I think it incumbent upon me to believe aright concerning the fundamental articles of the government, to which I am ſubject; to write, ſpeak, and act on all occaſions conformably to this orthodox faith; to oppoſe, with all the powers of my body and mind, ſuch as are enemies of our good conſtitution, together with all their ſecret and open abettors, and to be obedient to the king, the ſupreme magiſtrate of the ſociety.

Q. Rehearſe unto me the articles of thy political creed.

A. I believe that the ſupreme, or legiſlative power of this realm reſides in the King, Lords and Commons: that his Majeſty King George the third * is ſovereign, or ſupreme executor of the law; to whom, upon that account, all loyalty is due; that each of the three members of the legiſlature are endowed with their particular rights and offices; that the King, by his royal prerogative, has the power of determining and appointing the time and place of the meeting of Parliaments; that *the conſent of King, Lords, and Commons, is neceſſary to the being of a law*, and all three make but one lawgiver: that as to the freedom of conſent in making of laws, thoſe three powers are independent, *and that each and all the three are bound to obſerve the laws that are made.*

Q. Why is the legiſlative power ſupreme?

A. Becauſe what gives law to all muſt be ſupreme.

Q. What meaneſt thou by loyalty to the King?

A. I have heard that *loy* ſignifies *law*; and loyalty obedience according to law; therefore he who pays this obedience, is a loyal ſubject; and he who executes the King's commands, when contrary to law, is diſloyal and a traitor.

Q. Is it not a maxim in the law, that the King can do no wrong?

A. It is; for ſince Kings do not act immediately by themſelves, but immediately by their officers, and inferior magiſtrates; the wiſdom the law provides ſufficiently againſt any undue exerciſe of their power, by charging all illegal acts, and all kinds of male-adminiſtration upon their miniſters; by *the great regard which is paid to the King by this maxim, laying him under an indiſputable obligation, not to ſcreen his miniſters from public juſtice, or public enquiry.*

Q. What doſt thou mean by the royal prerogative?

A. A diſcretionary power in the King to act for the good of the people, where the laws are ſilent, never contrary to law, and always ſubject to the limitations of the law.

Q. Is not then the King above the laws?

A. By no means; for the intention of government being the ſecurity of lives, liberties, and properties of the members of the community, they never can be ſuppoſed, by the law of nature, to give an arbitrary power over their perſons and eſtates? King is a title, which, tranſlated into ſeveral languages, ſignifies a Magiſtrate with as many different degrees of power, as there are kingdoms in the world; and he can have no power but what is given him by law; yea, *even the ſupreme, or legiſlative power is bound, by the rules of equity, to govern by laws enacted, and publiſhed in due form: for what is not* legal *is* arbitrary.

Q. How comes it that thoſe, who endeavour to deſtroy the authority and independence of any of the branches of the legiſlature, ſubvert the conſtitution?

A. By the fundamental laws of the conſtitution, the free conſent and mutual concurrence of the three members is neceſſary to the making of a law: therefore *if the conſent of any of the three is wilfully* omitted or *obtained by* terror or *corruption*, the legiſlature is violated; and inſtead of three there may be really and effectually *but one branch* of the legiſlature.

Q. Canſt thou illuſtrate this by an example?

A. The Royal authority, and that of the Houſe of Peers, were both deſtroyed by the Houſe of Commons, and by a ſmall part of that, in the late civil war; ſo that the very form of Government was annihilated.

Q. Can you give me an inſtance where the form of government may be kept and yet the conſtitution deſtroyed?

A. Yes. The forms of the free government of Rome were preſerved under the arbitrary government of the Emperors. There was a Senate, Conſuls, and Tribunes of the people; as one might ſay King, Lords, and Commons; and yet the government under the Emperors was always deſpotic, and often tyrannical, and indeed the worſt of all governments is tyranny ſanctified by the appearance of law.

Q. By what means fell that great people into this ſtate of ſlavery?

A. I have read the Roman hiſtory, and by what I can judge, it was by faction, corruption, and hireling armies.

Q. All thoſe things might happen to Romans; but did ever any Parliament of this nation give up the liberty of the people?

A. Yes. A packed Parliament, in Richard the Second's time, eſtabliſhed by a law the King's arbitrary power, and with leave to name a commiſſion with parliamentary authority. Parliaments in Henry the Eighth's time were ſlaves to his paſſions, and one gave the King a legiſlative authority. And there are many inſtances of Parliaments making dangerous ſteps towards the deſtruction of the liberty of the people.

Q. Who were the Engliſh Monarchs who were moſt indulgent to the liberties of the people?

A. The great King Alfred, who declared that the Engliſh nation was as free as the thoughts of man; the glorious Monarchs, Edward the Firſt, Edward the Third, and Henry the Fifth, who would not let his people ſwear to him till he had an opportunity of ſwearing to them, at his coronation. And the immortal Queen Elizabeth, who declared it by law high treaſon, during her life, and a premunire afterwards, to deny the power of Parliament in limiting and binding the deſcent, or inheritance of the Crown, or the claim to it.

Q. When were thoſe ſlaviſh maxims of hereditary, indefeaſible right and prerogative, ſuperior to law, firſt introduced?

A. In the time of James the Firſt; who, by endeavouring to eſtabliſh them, laid the foundation of all the miſeries which have ſince happened to his family; and it is the greateſt ſecurity to the preſent branch of it, that ſuch doctrines, which ſow the ſeeds of jealouſy between the King and his people, are by the preſent eſtabliſhment quite exploded.

Q. What doſt thou learn from thoſe hiſtories?

A. That a King of this realm, in the full poſſeſſion of the affections of his people, is greater than any arbitrary Prince; and that the nation can never be effectually undone but by a wicked Parliament; and laſtly, to be thankful to God, that under our preſent moſt gracious King, our conſtitution is preſerved entire, though at the ſame time there are many circumſtances which call loudly for vigilance.

Q. What are thoſe?

A. Such as have been the forerunners and cauſes of the loſs of liberty in other countries; decay of virtue and public ſpirit, luxury and extravagance in expence, venality and corruption in private and public affairs.

Q. How comes there to be a decay of public ſpirit, when there is more than uſual a deſire to ſerve the public?

A. If a deſire to live upon the public be a public ſpirit, there is enough of it at this time, when extravagance makes people crave more, and the adminiſtration of a public revenue (perhaps treble what it was before the revolution) enables the Crown to give more than formerly.

Q. What doſt thou fear from this?

A. That ſuch as ſerve the Crown for reward may in time ſacrifice the intereſt of their country to their wants; that greedineſs of public money may produce a ſlaviſh complaiſance, as long as the Crown can pay; and mutiny, when it cannot; and in general, that motives of ſelf intereſt will prove an improper and weak foundation for our duty to our King and country.

Q. What would thou do for thy country?

A. I would die to procure its proſperity; and I would rather my poſterity were cut off, than that they ſhould be ſlaves: I diſcharge the duties of my ſtation, and exhort my neighbours to do the ſame.

Q. What are the duties of your ſtation?

A. To endeavour, as far as I am able, to preſerve the public tranquility; and, as I am a freeholder to give my vote for the candidate whom I judge moſt worthy to ſerve his country; for if for any partial motive I ſhould give my vote for one unworthy, I ſhould think myſelf juſtly chargable with his guilt.

Q. Thou haſt perhaps but one vote of five hundred, and the member perhaps one of five hundred more; then your ſhare of the guilt is but ſmall?

A. As he, who aſſiſts at a murder, is guilty of murder, ſo he, who acts the loweſt part in the enſlaving his country, is guilty of a much greater crime than murder.

Q. Is enſlaving one's country a greater crime than murder?

A. Yes; inaſmuch as the murder of human nature is a greater crime than the murder of a human creature: Or as he who debaſeth and rendereth miſerable the race of mankind, is more wicked than he who cutteth off an individual.

Q. Why is enſlaving mankind murdering human nature?

A. Becauſe mankind in the ſtate of ſlavery and freedom is a different ſort of creature; for proof of this I have read what the Greeks were of old, and what they are now, in a ſtate of ſlavery.

Q. What is become of the heroes, philoſophers, orators, and free citizens of Greece?

A. They are now ſlaves to the Great Turk.

Q. What is become of the Scipio's and Cato's of Rome?

A. They ſing now on the Engliſh ſtage.

Q. Does not the tranquility, occaſioned by abſolute monarchy, make the country thrive?

A. Peace and plenty are not the genuine fruits of abſolute monarchy: For abſolute monarchies are more ſubject to convulſions than free governments, and ſlavery turneth the fruitful plains into a deſart: Whereas liberty, like the dew from Heaven, fructifieth the barren mountains. This I have learned from travellers, who have viſited countries in both conditions; therefore, as I ſaid before, I ſhould reckon myſelf guilty of the greateſt crime human nature is capable of, if I were any ways acceſary to the enſlaving my country. Though I have but one vote, many units make a number; and if every elector ſhould reaſon after the ſame manner, that he has but one, what muſt become of the whole? A law of great conſequence, and the election of the member who voted for that law, may be both carried by one vote. Great and important ſervices for the liberties of their country have been done by ordinary men. I have read that the inſtitution of the Tribunes of Rome, or the whole power of the Commons, was owing to a word ſpoke in ſeaſon, by a common man.

Q. Is it not lawful then to take a bribe from a perſon otherwiſe worthy to ſerve his country?

A. No more than for a judge to take a bribe for a juſt ſentence; is it any more lawful to do evil, that good may come of it? Corruption converts a good action into wickedneſs. Bribery of all ſorts is contrary to the law of God; it is a heinous ſin, often puniſhed with the ſevereſt judgments; it involves in it the ſin of perjury, as the law ſtands now; and is beſides the greateſt folly and madneſs.

Q. How is it contrary to the law of God?

A. The law of God ſaith expreſsly, "Thou ſhalt not wreſt judgment: Thou ſhalt not take a gift." If it is a ſin in a judge, it is much more in a lawgiver, or an elector, becauſe the miſchiefs occaſioned by the firſt, reach only to individuals; that of the laſt may affect the whole nation, and even generations to come. The Pſalmiſt deſcribing the wicked, ſaith "His right hand is full of bribes." The prophet deſcribing the righteous, tells us, "He ſhaketh his hands from holding a bribe." Samuel juſtifying his innocence, appeals to the people: "Of whoſe hands have I taken a bribe?" Then as to divine vengence, holy Job tells us, "That God ſhall deſtroy the tabernacle of bribery." Achan's avarice, who had appropriated to his own uſe the golden wedge, and the Babyloniſh garment, brought the judgment of God upon the whole people, ſo that they fled before their enemies, till the criminal was diſcovered and ſtoned to death. The leproſy adhered to Gehazi, (the ſervant of Eliſha) and his houſe for ever, for taking a bribe from Naaman, a rich Miniſter of a great Prince. Therefore he that taketh a bribe, may juſtly expect what is threatened in holy writ; "He ſhall not proſper in his way, neither ſhall his ſubſtance continue; his ſilver and gold ſhall not be able to deliver him in the day of the wrath of the Lord.

Q. Why is he that taketh a bribe guilty of the ſin of perjury?

A. Becauſe he ſweareth. "I A. B. do ſwear (or being one of the people called Quakers, I A. B. do ſolemnly affirm) I have not received, or had by myſelf, or any perſon whatſoever in truſt for me, or for my uſe and benefit, directly, or indirectly, any ſum or ſums of money, office, place, or employment, gift or reward for any promiſe or ſecurity for any money, office, employment, or gift, in order to give my vote at this election; and that I have not before been polled at this election."

Q. What thinkeſt thou of thoſe who are bribed by gluttony and drunkenneſs?

A. That they are viler than Eſau, who ſold his birthright for a meſs of porridge.

Q. Why is taking a bribe folly or madneſs?

A. Becauſe I muſt refund ten-fold in taxes of what I take in elections; and the member who bought me, has a fair pretence to ſell me; nor can I in ſuch caſe have any juſt cauſe of complaint.

Q. What wilt thou ſay then to the candidate that offers thee a bribe?

A. I will ſay, "Thy money periſh with thee! As thou art now purchaſing thy ſeat in Parliament, I have juſt reaſon to ſuſpect that thou reſolveſt to ſell thy vote. What thou offereſt and what thou promiſeſt may be the price of the liberties of my country. I will not only reject thy bribe with diſdain, but will vote againſt thee."

Q. Is not the juſtice of a King ſufficient ſecurity for the liberty of a people?

A. The people ought to have more ſecurity, for all that is valuable in the world, than the will of a mortal and fallible man. A King of Britain may make as many Peers, and ſuch as he pleaſeth: Therefore the laſt and beſt ſecurity for the liberties of the people is a Houſe of Commons, genuine and independent.

Q. What meaneſt thou by a genuine Houſe of Commons?

A. One that is the lawful iſſue of the people, and no baſtard.

Q. How is a baſtard Houſe of Commons produced?

A. When the people by terror, corruption, or other indirect means, chuſe ſuch as they otherwiſe would not chuſe; when ſuch as are fairly choſen are not returned, when ſuch as are returned are turned out by partial votes, and others not fairly choſen ſet in their places. ‖

Q. How may a Houſe of Commons become dependent?

A. When the freedom of voting is deſtroyed by threatenings, promiſes, puniſhments and rewards; by the open force of government, or the inſults of hired mobs; but above all by private influence; or they, who are armed with the power of the crown, have many ways of gratifying ſuch as are ſubſervient to their deſigns, and many ways of oppreſſing ſuch as oppoſe them, both within the bounds of the law.

Q. Can a King have a more faithful council than a Houſe of Commons, which ſpeaketh the ſenſe of the people?

A. None; for they will not only give him impartial counſel, but will powerfully and chearfully aſſiſt him to execute what they adviſe.

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* *It is ſecond in the original.*

‖ *May not this be properly applied to the Middleſex election; when the infamous Luttrell was impoſed on the freeholders of the county?*

Q. What are the marks of a perſon worthy to ſerve his country in Parliament?

A. The marks of a good ruler given in ſcripture will ſerve for a Parliament man; ſuch as rule over you ſhall be men of truth, hating covetouſneſs[§]; they ſhall not take a gift; they ſhall not be afraid of the face of a man, &c. Therefore I conclude, that the marks of a good Parliament man are integrity, courage, being well affected to the conſtitution, knowledge of the ſtate of the country, and being zealous for the liberties of the people, having ſtuck to the intereſt of his country in perilous times, and being aſſiduous in attendance.

Q. Who is moſt likely to take a bribe?

A. He who offers one.

Q. Who is likely to be frugal of the people's money?

A. He who puts none of it in his own pocket.

Q. You ſeem by this to be averſe from chuſing ſuch as accept places and gratuities from the Crown. What is your reaſon for this partiality?

A. I am far from thinking that a man may not ſerve his King and his country faithfully at the ſame time. Nay, their intereſts are inſeparable. Mr. Such-an one, (my Lord's ſteward) is a very honeſt man; and yet, if I had any affairs to ſettle with my Lord, I would chuſe my neighbour for a referee rather than my Lord's ſteward.

Q. Why is frugality of the people's money ſo neceſſary at this time?

A. Becauſe they have run out much, and are ſtill much in debt. My father and I have paid our ſhare of many millions, and I have heard there are many more to pay. I grudge not this prodigious expence, as far as it has been the neceſſary price of liberty; but as it would grieve me much to ſee this bleſſing raviſhed from me, which has coſt me ſo dear; ſo it would give me double grief to have it purchaſed from me by my own money.

Q. Who are thoſe who are careful of the trade of the nation?

A. Such as are willing to keep it from all vexatious interruptions by inſpections, entering into houſes, ſeizures, ſuits, and the oppreſſion of tax gatherers, as much a poſſible; ſuch as are willing to take off the burthenſome duties which increaſe the expence of the workman, and conſequently the price of the manufacture.

Q. How could thou prove that?

A. By experience of ſeveral exciſes, as of leather, candles, ſoap, &c. Whatever is brought into the public by thoſe exciſes is raiſed double upon the people; therefore if a million of money were levied by excile, it would be two millions upon the exciſed commodities, which muſt deſtroy every ſubject of trade in Britain.

Q. Why doſt thou inſiſt that a knowledge of the ſtate of the country is a neceſſary qualification for a Parliament-man?

A. Becauſe this is a qualification little attended to.

Q. Is then a writ of Parliament only a *congé d'elire* for a Biſhop, where the King nominates?

A. God forbid! the Crown is never to meddle in an election.

Q. But as you have a freehold, would you not be willing to be excuſed from paying the land tax, by laying exciſes upon other parts of our conſumption?

A. No doubt;—every landed man would be glad to be free from paying it; but it is utterly impoſſible to raiſe by exciſe what ſhall be equivalent to land tax, without the ruin of trade; for the exciſes, which are ſettled already, generally ſpeaking, raiſe double the duty upon the people, of what they bring into the government.

§ *Deut. ch* 16 *v.* 11. *The expreſs words are* "*They ſhall not wreſt judgment; they ſhall not reſpect perſons, neither take a gift: for a gift blindeth the eyes of the wiſe, and perverteth the words of the righteous.*"

WILLIAMSBURG. *July* 12.

The Cuninghame, Capt. Buchanan, in 9 weeks from Glaſgow, is arrived in James River. About 8 or 10 days before they made the capes, Capt. Buchanan ſpoke a veſſel from Hiſpaniola, the maſter of which informed him, that before he ſailed, the weſt end of the ſaid iſland had ſuffered ſeverely by an earthquake; and that in the town of Portau-Prince, there was ſcarce a houſe left unſwallowed up. The wind blowing freſh, prevented Capt. Buchanan from receiving a circumſtantial account of the damage the iſland has ſuſtained.

THE SHAFT.

To DELIA.

BY the ſide of the ſtream that ſtrays thro' the grove,
I met, in a ramble, the blythe god of love:
His bow o'er his ſhoulder was careleſsly ty'd,
His quiver, in negligence, clank'd at his ſide;
A handful of arrows he held, to my view,
Each, wing'd with a feather, that differ'd in hue.
This, fledg'd from an eagle, he, ſmiling, begun,
I aim at the heart, that no danger will ſhun:
And this, from the peacock, all-gaudy, array'd,
The breaſt of Sir Fopling is ſure to invade:
When I aim at the prattler, who talks, void of wit,
My ſhaft, in the plume of a parrot, will hit:
When e're I've a mind that the jealous ſhould ſmart,
I pierce, with an owl-feather'd arrow his heart.
For the youth, in whom truth and fondneſs reſide,
From the breaſt of a dove, my dart is ſupplied,
This I value the moſt. 'Twas this then I found,
From you, O my Delia, that gave me the wound.

Addreſſed to Miſs C— T— *on parting.*

OUR ſtars, my charmer, let us calm obey,
Since they may mingle pleaſure with our ſmart;
They rule not always with ſuch partial ſway,
They doom'd us once to love as now to part.
Our ſtars themſelves know change as well as we,
And ſudden clouds their ſpangled beauties hide,
Again thoſe clouds diſperſ'd in air we ſee,
And ſmiling ſkies reſume their boaſted pride.
The ſame viciſſitude all nature ſhares,
And in their turn ſhe has her joys and cares.
Tho' winter ſtorms may damp the calm retreat
Of rural innocence, and artleſs love,
And drive the turtle from her conſtant mate,
Mournful to wander through the lonely grove;
Yet ſoon as genial ſpring renews the ſhade,
Beneath the happy bow'r the lover tells
His tender wiſhes to the liſtening maid
Whilſt ſhe in charming bluſh her flame reveals,
The turtle mourns in ſolitude no more,
But bills and cooes as happy as before.

Let us not think that pleaſure is no more,
Nor of our preſent hapleſs lot complain,
Another change will former joys reſtore,
And we ſhall live to meet and love again:
'Till then thou deareſt, lovely, charming maid,
May Jove preſerve thy virtuous ſtate a friend,
And love, tho' abſent, with his pow'rful aid
Reſtore thee often of thy faithful *friend*.
May peace conclude each happy night, and may
Each *ſetting ſun* with pleaſure crown thy day.

FIDELIO.

July 2, 1770.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes,*

MY LAND and PLANTATION, lying in the county of *Hanover*, reſerving to myſelf the benefit of an action depending in the General Court, which I have commenced againſt *John Richarſon*, &c. for the non-compliance of a certain engagement, ſaid *Richarſon*, &c. entered into, of and concerning ſaid land and premiſes; the ſale to be on the firſt *Saturday* in *Auguſt* next, to be entered on the 25th day of *December* next. Long credit for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, viz. 25l. to be paid the 25th of *December* next, three years credit for the remainder, the purchaſer giving bond and good ſecurity to pay one third every *Chriſtmas* after, until the whole is paid. The above land and plantation lies in the fork of *Pamunkey*, about 5 miles above the *South River* bridge, on the main road to *Page*'s ware-houſe. There is on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe, and all convenient out houſes, about 2400 bearing apple trees, moſt part of which are of the prime *Hughes's Crab*, and ſufficient nurſeries to keep the old orchards in repair; alſo between 7 and 8000 bearing peach trees of all ſorts. The place aforeſaid is very convenient for a merchant. *Robert Williams*, of *Charlotte* county, is lawfully empowered to ſell the ſaid land, and make a conveyance in fee ſimple, who will attend the ſale.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE,

TWELVE hundred acres of fine LAND, in *Suſſex* county, 7 miles below the courthouſe: It joins *Nottoway* river for about one mile, which affords plenty of fiſh, and makes near 100 acres of low grounds, well ſtocked with cypreſs and other timber: In the banks are plenty of ſhells, very good for lime. Great part of the high lands are rich, and fit for tobacco, which is not common in that part of the country. Mr. *Benjamin Cleamonds*, and Mr. *Thomas Gilliam*,, will ſhew the lands to thoſe inclinable to purchaſe.

J. SYME.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Auguſta*, greeting. We command you that you ſummon *Charles Lange*, late of the county of *Auguſta*, to appear before our Juſtices of our county court of *Auguſta*, at *Stanton*, on the third *Tueſday* in *Auguſt* next, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him by *John Thomas*; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. And have then there this writ. Witneſs *John Madiſon*, Clerk of our ſaid court, this 27th day of *June*, in the tenth year of our reign, 1770.

3w JOHN MADISON.

RUN away laſt *April*, out of the fork of *James River*, in *Albemarle* county, a Negro man, named ADAM, he is a midling large fellow, and had on when he went away, an oznabrig ſhirt, a cotton jacket and breeches, his coat has hearts, on the hips, behind, and on the ſhoulders, doubled and quilted, with horn buttons, a new bound hat, a remarkable large ſcar acroſs his left foot; he is an outlandiſh fellow, has a down look, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh, has been taken up near Col. *Byrd*'s on *James River*, was brought up into *Goochland* county, and there made his eſcape, and I expect he will make down that way again. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and conveys him to me, in the fork of *James River*, ſhall receive forty ſhillings reward, beſides what the law allows.

6 w MARTIN KEY.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Cumberland* county, the 5th of *June*, an indented *Iriſh* ſervant man, named *Richard Walſh*, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, remarkably well ſet, full faced, a fair complexion, light brown curled hair, large eye brows, frowns when he ſpeaks, has a down look, and pretends to underſtand ditching and gardening: He took with him a felt, or caſtor hat about half worn, a blue plains ſhort coat and breeches, a ſhort white plains waiſtcoat without ſleeves, an *Iriſh* linen ſhirt, and ſeveral oznabrigs ones, a pair of black knit worſted breeches, ſeveral pair of oznabrigs trowſers, a pair of plain white, and a pair of blue ribbed yarn ſtockings, and *Virginia* made ſhoes with buckles in them. Whoever will convey the ſaid ſervant to me in *Cumberland* ſhall have three pounds reward, and if taken 60 miles from home five pounds. All maſters of ſhips and others are requeſted not to entertain him.

WILLIAM FLEMING.

N. B. He was ſeen the day before he went off with a *Scotch* ſervant woman, who calls herſelf *Mary Tanker*, alſo run away, belonging to Mr. *William Gay*.

TAKEN up, on *Buffalo* river, in *Prince Edward* county, a large bay horſe, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, he paces ſlow, and is very poor, he is about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and branded on the near buttock, but cannot be aſcertained, and on the off ſhoulder O. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

DAVID TYREE.

RUN away on the 19th of *June* from the ſubſcriber, living on *Middle Creek*, *Frederick* county, *Virginia*, a ſervant man, named *Thomas Mulrain*, of a ſwarthy complexion, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, born in *St. Kitts*, in the *Weſt-Indies*, but chiefly bred in *Scotland*, has a down look, wants one of his fore teeth, and had a mole on the ſide of his neck; had on when he went away, a ragged ſhirt, tow trowſers, an old felt hat, a lappeled country cloth jacket of a yellowiſh colour, new ſhoes, ſteel buckles. He ſerved 7 years, and has 5 more to ſerve; he has been formerly a ſervant to *John Combs*, on *Shannadore*, in ſaid county. It is ſuppoſed he went to ſome ſea port, in order to ſhip himſelf for the *Weſt Indies*. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings reward, if taken up in the county, beſides what the law allows, and if taken up out of the county, forty ſhillings, beſides what the law allows, and if 100 miles from home, four pounds.

3w BATHOLOMEW FRYATT.

NORFOLK, *July* 10, 1770.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, on *Sunday* the 8th inſtant, and confined in the gaol of this borough, a convict ſervant man, named WILLIAM HARRIS; he is a bricklayer by trade, and run away from Dr. *William Flood*'s, where he was at work. He ſays his maſter's name is *Joſeph Peirce*, and that he lives in *Weſtmoreland* county, *Nomany*. Mr. *Peirce* is deſired to ſend for him and pay charges.

1w JAMES ATKINSON.

CAME to my houſe, on *Friday* the 17th of *November*, 1769, a horſe and mare, they are both bay. The mare is about 4 feet 9 inches high, branded on the near buttock WA, and has ſome ſaddle ſpots. The horſe is about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock F, and has ſome ſaddle ſpots on his back. Poſted, and appraiſed the mare to 2l. and the horſe to 4l. The owner may have them again, on paying charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near Capt. *Roan*'s mill.

THOMAS RYLAND.

TAKEN up about three miles from *Suſſex* Court-houſe, a ſmall grey mare, appears to be about 4 years old, with a roach'd mane and ſwitch tail, one of her eyes are wailed, and a white ſnip on her noſe, ſhe is about 4 feet one inch high, and her hind feet are white, no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

THOMAS STOAKES, jun.

WESTOVER, *July* 3, 1770.

IT gives me great concern to find I am obliged, once more, to apply in this public manner to thoſe Gentlemen who have not as yet paid for the lottery tickets they bought of me. I diſpoſed of a fine eſtate in order to ſettle my affairs and do juſtice to every body I had dealings with, but to my very great diſappointment, I have not received a third part of the money the tickets ſold for. I therefore hope I ſhall be excuſed for giving poſitive inſtructions to Mr. *Thomas Everard* and Mr. *Bartelot Anderſon*, to bring ſuits immediately againſt all perſons whatever, who do not pay them on their firſt application.

W. BYRD.

ELIZABETH City, *June* 29, 1770.

THOSE perſons that have any claims againſt the eſtate of the late Mr. *William Weſtwood*, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to pay the ſame by the laſt day of *Auguſt* next, or give good ſecurity, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced without further notice in the General Court, for all ſums above ten pounds.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to the will of the ſaid Mr.* WESTWOOD, *the following tracts and pieces of land*, viz.

ONE tract in *Charles* pariſh, *York* county, purchaſed of *Thomas Tretter*, containing 103 acres; alſo 100 acres, drawn in the Hon. *William Byrd*'s lottery, No. 825; ſome lots in the town of *Blandford*; one tract in *Elizabeth City*, about a mile from *Hampton*, with a commodious brick dwelling houſe, and other out houſes, containing 110 acres; alſo a piece, purchaſed of *Richard Street*, containing 30 acres, near *Hampton*. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts or pieces of land, may know the terms by applying to JAMES WALLACE, HENRY KING, } Exrs.

THE tract of LAND lying in *Albemarle* county, on *Turkey Run*, a branch of *Hardware* river, advertiſed to be ſold by the ſubſcriber on the 10th of *May* laſt, not being yet diſpoſed of, this is to give notice that the above tract, containing 670 acres, will be ſold at *Albemarle* court-houſe, on *Thurſday* the 9th of *Auguſt*, it being court day, either together, or in lots, as will be moſt agreeable to the purchaſers. One half of the money to be paid down, and ſix months credit for the other half, on giving bond, with good ſecurity, to ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

Mr. *John Walker*, of *Albemarle*, will attend the ſale and take bond. t d f

IT appears by my grandfather's and father's wills, that my ſiſters fortunes are to be raiſed by ſale or mortgage of any part of my lands: This is to give notice, that I ſhall ſhortly have my lands, which I hold in the county of *Culpeper*, laid off in lots, ready for ſale. As my lands are all intailed, I ſhall, at the meeting of the General Court, get an order to ſatisfy thoſe who have a mind to become purchaſers, that they run not the leaſt riſk. ALEX'. SPOTSWOOD.

THIRTY-FIVE likely VIRGINIA born

SLAVES,

To be sold at *Albemarle* court-house the 9th of *Auguſt*; 15 on credit till *October*, and 20 till *June* next, by

JOHN HAWKINS.

Juſt imported in the Golden Fleece, *Capt.* Gooſeley, *from* London,

AN aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which will be ſold cheap for ready money; among which are the following:

Spa and Pyrmont waters, caſtor oil, Indian pink-root, uvæ urſi, wild carrot ſeed, extract of hemlock, ſemarouba, common talc, eſſence of lemons and burgamot, iſinglaſs, hartſhorn ſhavings, pearl barley, vermacelli, ſago, ſalop, wafer paper, barley ſugar, white and brown candies, carraway, coriander, almond comfits, almonds, raiſins, figs, prunes, currants, capers, French olives, anchovies pickled walnuts beſt ſallad oil, candied angelica, ditto eringo, ditto ginger, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, orange chips, black and white pepper, grits, *Beaum de vie*, orange flower water, Hungary and lavender water, Anderſon's, Hooper's and Lockyer's pills, Squire's elixir, Jeſuits drops, Daffy's, Stoughton's, and Boſtock's elixirs, Greenough's tincture, anodyne necklaces, ſalt-petre, copperas gold, ſilver, and Dutch leaf, common, and Neſbit's clyſter pipes, nipple pipes and ſhells, tooth bruſhes, lint, tow, paper, twine, vials, gally pots, corks, &c.

JOHN MINSON GALT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 25, 1770.

I INTEND for *England* immediately.

JOEL TURNER.

In the Brilliant, *Captain* Robinſon, *from* London, ANDERSON *and Co. have juſt imported*

A LARGE and complete aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, to be ſold either wholeſale or retail, at the loweſt advance, for ready money or ſhort credit. Among a variety of other articles are the following, *viz.* Mace, cloves, cinnamon, white ginger, black and long pepper, brown ſugar candy, capers, olives, anchovies, beſt and common oils, Freeman's cordial, Daffy's, Squire's, and Stoughton's elixirs, Turlington's and Fryer's balſams, eau de luce, Hill's elixir bardana, do. eſſence of water dock, balſam of honey, Blackrie's lixivium for the gravel and ſtone, Bateman's drops, James's fever powders, Anderſon's, Lockyer's, and Hooper's pills, gold and ſilver leaf, Dutch metal, ivory and pewter ſyringes, hungary, lavender, and honey waters, Britiſh oil, ſpirit of turpentine, painting oil, Pruſſian blue, red and white lead, vermillion, verdigriſe, &c. &c. &c.

All perſons who pleaſe to favour us with their orders may depend that they will be faithfully ſerved, and executed with the greateſt diſpatch, by

Their obedient humble ſervant,

ANDREW ANDERSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 28, 1770.

Juſt imported in the Golden Fleece, *Capt.* Gooſeley, *from* London,

A LARGE aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS, well adapted to the ſeaſon, to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at the ſtore-houſe next the Poſt-office, for ready money only. As his engagements oblige him to adhere ſtrictly to that plan, he is determined to ſell at the loweſt rates, and flatters himſelf that his having given great attention in the choice of them, which he had an opportunity of doing by being in *London*, he may have it much in his power to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who are pleaſed to apply at his ſtore. ROBERT MILLER.

AS the STORE lately kept at *Todd's Bridge*, on account of Meſſ. *M'Call* and *Elliot*, by the ſubſcriber, is now diſcontinued, this is to deſire all perſons who are indebted, to come and ſettle their accounts, and either to diſcharge them, or give bond with ſecurity, if required, for their reſpective balances; and every perſon who delays to do ſo, may expect to have his account put into the hands of a lawyer, without reſpect of perſons. I have about 1500 l. ſterling worth of goods on hand, which I would ſell cheap; they are in good order, and of laſt year's importation.

ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

Now for ſale by the ſubſcriber, on board the ſhip Speirs, *at* Oſborne's *warehouſe, on* James *river*,

A choice parcel of

Gold Coaſt SLAVES.

3 JOSEPH TUCKER.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To the Sheriff of *Fairfax*, Greeting. We command you, that you ſummon *Abraham Hargiſs*, late of the county of *Fairfax*, to appear before our Juſtices of our county court of *Fairfax*, at *Alexandria*, on the third *Monday* in this month, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him by *John Glaſſford*, of *Glaſgow*, merchant; and this he ſhall no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100 *l.* And have then there this writ. Witneſs *Peter Wagener*, clerk of our ſaid court, this firſt day of *March*, in the tenth year of our reign, 1770. 3 m P. WAGENER.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Elizabeth City* county, on *Saturday* the 16th of this inſtant (*June*) a likely Negro lad, about 16 years of age, who ſays his name is ISAAC, and belongs to Mrs. *Jone* of *Amelia* county. The owner may have him, on proving his property, and paying charges to

EDWARD HURST, Gaoler.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4, 1770.

AS I am determined for the future to receive more money, or have leſs buſineſs in the way of my profeſſion, I take this method, in order to prevent unneceſſary applications, of declaring, that I will not for the future undertake the management of any cauſe, unleſs my fee is firſt paid down, or a bond given for it payable, with intereſt, 12 months after the date of ſuch bond: Nor will any letter to engage me in any cauſe, for the future, meet with the ſmalleſt attention, or anſwer, that does not incloſe either the fee, or ſuch bond for it; and that no perſon may be deceived, they will pleaſe to obſerve, that it is my determined reſolution, to put every ſuch bond in ſuit, which is not diſcharged within one month after it becomes payable. Every perſon who favours me with their buſineſs upon the above terms, will meet with my grateful acknowledgments, and may depend upon the exertion of my utmoſt abilities to ſerve them. With regard to thoſe, who, at the time they pretended to be my friends, could cooly ſet ſtill, and ſee me reduced to the neceſſity of ſelling my ſlaves to a very great diſadvantage, and yet with-hold the ſmall ſums due to me, which, if paid, would have removed that neceſſity, I leave it to their own hearts to determine, whether they deſerve any further indulgence. Every perſon therefore indebted to me before the firſt day of *January* laſt, who does not before the firſt day of *Auguſt* next, either ſend the money due, or a bond for the ſame, payable with intereſt in 12 months, may depend upon being ſued immediately after that time, in the General Court, if the ſum due amounts to Ten Pounds, and in any county I can catch him, if under that ſum.

THOMSON MASON.

WHEREAS Mr. *David Leſueur*, of the county of *Cumberland*, and his children, *David Leſueur*, jun. *James Leſueur*, and *Catharine*, the wife of *Robert Thompſon*, are intitled to ſeveral ſums of money, under the will of Mr. *David Leſueur*, of the city of *London*, deceaſed, and Meſſ. *Le Gron* and *Jourdain*, ſurviving executors of the ſaid decedent, have frequently by letter applied to the ſaid *David Leſueur* and his children, and requeſted them to tranſmit proper powers of attorney for the receipt of the legacies reſpectively due to them, but have had no anſwer for ſome years paſt: Notice is hereby given, that unleſs the ſaid legatees do, in a ſhort time, apply to Mr. *John Mills*, at *Urbanna*, in *Middleſex* county (who is furniſhed with a ſtate of the accounts) and forward the powers of attorney with proper diſcharges, the ſaid executors are determined to lodge the money in the court of chancery in *England*.

MARYLAND, *Auguſt* 17, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public notice, that he begins to inoculate on the 15th of *September* next, at his houſe, which ſtands about the diſtance of one half mile from *Baltimore* town, on a healthy ſituation, with an agreeable proſpect. The price as before; two piſtoles for inoculation, and twenty ſhillings per week for board. As the ſickneſs is ſo trifling, and the confinement none, the expence need not exceed five pounds fourteen, to ſix pounds fourteen ſhillings, current money, and may be inoculated with ſafety in any month, except *July* and *Auguſt*.

I ſhall be obliged to thoſe who will favour me with their cuſtom; they may depend on being carefully, tenderly, and judiciouſly dealt with. I flatter myſelf I have inoculated as many, and with as much ſucceſs as any man on the continent. Thoſe who intend coming, are deſired not to alter their diet, or uſe any kind of preparation beforehand, as it is rather prejudicial than otherwiſe.

HENRY STEVENSON.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a General Court held at the Capitol, the 5th day of May, 1770.

The Hon. John Tayloe, Eſq; *plaintiff*, *againſt* William Alexander, & Sons, *merchants*, *in* Edinburgh, *and* Andrew Grant, *merchant*, *defendants*, } In Chancery.

THE defendants *William Alexander*, and Sons, being beyond ſea, and not having entered their appearance, according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiff, it is ordered, that the other defendant, who hath effects of the ſaid *Alexander*, and Sons, in his hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court, concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiff, unto the ſaid plaintiff, upon his giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court, for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as this court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it it is further ordered, that the ſaid defendants, *William Alexander*, and Sons, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the ſaid plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of St. *Paul*, in the county of *Stafford*, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamsburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

A VERY genteel COACH, never much uſed, with a ſet of town harneſs for two horſes, to be ſold for leſs than firſt coſt. Enquire of the printer. 3

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 27, 1770.

Juſt imported in the Golden Fleece, *Capt.* Gooſeley, *from* London,

A VERY genteel and large aſſortment of MILLINERY and other goods, which, on account of the aſſociation, ſhe intends ſelling at a very low advance, for ready money only. SARAH PITT.

FOR SALE,

THE one third part, the half, or the whole, of the ſchooner LUCY, burthen 2300 buſhels, with all her ſails, rigging, &c. She has been built about eighteen months, her frame of good ſeaſoned white oak. The purchaſer may have long credit, if required, on giving bond, with good ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber, who lives near *Richmond* town, at the falls of *James* river, at which place the veſſel may be ſeen. SAMUEL DUVAL.

ESSEX, JUNE 27, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber ſome time in *November* laſt, a Mulatto woman of a middle ſize, though ſlim; ſhe has the appearance of moth upon her cheeks, her hands very remarkable, as ſhe cannot ſtraiten her fingers. Her dreſs, when ſhe went away, was a Negro cotton petticoat and jacket, oznabrig ſhift, and a pair of old ſhoes, but I imagine ſhe has altered her dreſs. She was ſeen about Chriſtmas at the upper end of this county, and went by the name of Free FANNY; ſince this I have never heard of her, therefore ſuppoſe ſhe paſſes for a free woman. Whoever apprehends the ſaid woman, and brings her home, ſhall have a reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS, if taken up in *Eſſex*, and if in another county FIFTY SHILLINGS, and if in another government FIVE POUNDS, paid by

HENRY PURKINS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *New Kent* county, on the 10th of *May* laſt, a Negro fellow, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 6 inches high; when he went away, was cloathed with the uſual cloathing of crop Negroes; he is very remarkable, having two white ſpots under each of his eyes. I purchaſed him in *March*, 1769, of *Pitman Clements*, living near *Hobb's Hole*, and am informed he is lurking ſome where thereabout. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negro, ſo as I may get him again, or conveys him to Capt. *William Fleet's*, in *King* and *Queen*, ſhall have *forty ſhillings* reward, beſides what the law allows. WILLIAM DUDLEY.

RUN away from *Greenwich* in *Glouceſter* county, on the 3d of *January* laſt, a likely Negro man, named *Adam*, about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, of a yelloviſh complexion, and has a down look; he is by trade a cooper and ſawyer, and can read and write. Before he went off, he was heard to ſay that he intended for *South-Carolina*. He carried with him ſundry cloaths, among them one ſuit of grey cloth, and a pair of white yarn ſtockings, and generally wore ſteel buckles in his ſhoes. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, and conveys him to me, ſhall, if taken in *Virginia*, have 5l. reward, if in *North-Carolina* 10l. and if in *South-Carolina* 20l. beſides what the law allows; or if confined in any gaol, and notice is given, half the above rewards will be allowed. JOHN FOX.

N. B. He has lately been ſeen in and about *Williamſburg*, paſſing for a free man, and by the name of *Peter Banks*.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June* 13, 1770.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Fredericksburg*, on *Thurſday* evening, the 7th inſtant, a convict ſervant man, imported in the *Naſſau*, Capt. *Wignall*, juſt arrived from *Liverpool* in *Rappahannock*, named JOHN BOOKER, born in *England*, about 31 years of age, fair complexion, ruddy countenance, narrow viſage, a little marked with the ſmallpox, dark ſhort hair, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on an old brown coat, a black cloth jacket much wore, a pair of breeches the ſame of the coat, and narrow ſhort oznabrig trowſers drawn over them, a check ſhirt, and ſilk handkerchief round his neck, a flapped hat, with an old broad red ribband tied round the crown, a pair of ſtrong thick ſhoes, yellow buckles, and a pair of dark marl'd worſted ſtockings; he carried no change of dreſs with him, but poſſibly may procure other cloaths, as he had ſome money with him; he was taken up in this town on *Monday* night the 11th inſtant, but got away again, and it is ſuppoſed made down the river, and will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel, and paſs for a ſailor. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him out of the colony. Any perſon who will deliver the ſaid ſervant to the owner in *Fredericksburg*, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES DUNCANSON.

Indian creek, *Northumberland* county, *May* 30, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber three ſlaves, *viz.* a dark Mulatto named MICHAEL, about 5 feet 7 inches high, is well ſet, about 25 years old, by trade a ſhoemaker; alſo a light Mulatto, about the ſame ſize, named LEWIE, one of his arms has been broke, which occaſions a ſtiffneſs in it; he is a brother of *Michael's*, and are ſuppoſed to be together; alſo a Negro, about 40 years old, named WILL, by trade a carpenter, about 5 feet 6 inches high; he is ſuppoſed to be about *York*. Whoever will deliver them to me ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each, beſides what the law allows. JOHN SMITH.

Maryland, Mouth of Wicomoco, North Potowmack.

THE ſubſcriber who ſtudied in *France, Germany, Holland,* and *England,* has been a practitioner in phyſic and ſurgery in *Maryland* 20 years, having inoculated many hundreds of Ladies and Gentlemen without the loſs of one patient, will take in another company the 21ſt of *May,* and continue ſo to do every fifth week after until *Chriſtmas.* His houſe is on the *St. Mary's* county ſide of the mouth of *Wicomico* river, *North Potowmack,* convenient to come to the door by water. Thoſe who do him the favour to truſt themſelves to his care, will experience the tendereſt and politeſt treatment, be boarded for four weeks if they chooſe, every thing found during that time, inoculation included, for FIVE POUNDS, *Maryland* currency.

May 21, 1770. 5 HENRY JERNINGHAM.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Winchester, Virginia,* an *Iriſh* ſervant man, by trade a cooper, of the middle ſize, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, halts, occaſioned by a hurt in his heel or ancle, has loſt an upper fore tooth on the left ſide, calls himſelf *John Holmes* (alias *Commodore*) writes indifferently: He ſerved as a ſoldier under General *Braddock,* as he ſays, and in other compaigns, and pretends to have been a priſoner amongſt the *Indians.* Was taken on ſhip board laſt ſummer at the cove of *Cork,* and landed at *Alexandria*; is fond of ſpirituous liquors, and a remarkable reprobate when drunk. Had on and took with him his common wearing apparel, together with ſhirts and trowſers of country made linen, a veſt of ſnuff coloured country cloth, without ſleeves, and ſome coopers tools. I imagine he will make for a ſea port, or ſome of the frontier garriſons. Any perſon that ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of three pounds, or if brought home to me five pounds, and reaſonable charges. And as he has been treated with great humanity, I hope every perſon will make it a point to ſecure ſo ingrateful a villain, ſhould he fall in their way

3 ROBERT RUTHERFORD.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 18, 1770.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber at *Alexandria,* on *Sunday* the 6th day of *May* laſt, a bay horſe upwards of 14 hands high, rather long legged, a ſwitch tail, and hanging mane. I do not remember that he has any brand, nor do I believe there is one white ſpot about him; he paces when rid, and was ſhod before. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS for the delivery of him to me at *Alexandria,* if taken up a diſtance off; alſo reaſonable expences will be allowed the perſon who brings him; and if he is ſtolen by a freeman, FIVE POUNDS (on the conviction of the thief) will be paid to the perſon who takes him up. HARRY PIPER.

Spotſylvania county, *Recovery Furnace, June* 16, 1770.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of Mr. *Henry Garnett's* paſture, in *Eſſex* county, about the middle of *May,* a dunniſh bay mare, branded on the near ſhoulder 7, about 12 hands and a half high, riſing ſeven years old; alſo a bay horſe, about 13 and a half hands high, with a large blaze in his face, and all his feet white, riſing 4 years old, branded W on the near ſhoulder and buttock; alſo a bay mare, about 13 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, riſing 5 years old, branded B G on the off buttock. The two laſt beaſts were bought of one *John Henderſon,* who lives in *Auguſta,* and were miſſing the 10th inſtant from this place; and the firſt was bought of one *William Macutchen,* who lives in *Auguſta.* Alſo a bay horſe, about 6 years old, trots and gallops, has 3 or 4 ſaddle ſpots, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a roach mane and bob tail, branded on the near ſhoulder R, and the near buttock C. Whoever takes up either of the ſaid beaſts, and brings them to the above furnace, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward. ANTHONY THORNTON, jun,

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BRUNSWICK, *June* 21, 1770.

STRAYED away ſome time laſt month, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, has a white ſpot on the left ſide of her neck; the brand, if any, forgot. Forty ſhillings reward will be given to any perſon that delivers her to DANIEL FISHER.

CAME to my plantation on the north ſide of *Hatch's Run, Dinwiddie,* in *January* laſt, four yearlings, viz. a ſteer and heifer, each marked with a hole in each ear; two heifers, each marked with a crop and a hole in the right ear, and a hole in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l. MARGARET BROWDER.

TAKEN up in *King & Queen* county, near *Mantapike,* a young bay horſe, with one hind foot white, is branded DD. WILMOTH STARKE.

TAKEN up in *Buckingham* county, a bay mare, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſhe is 5 or 6 years old, about 4 feet 5 inches high, ſhort buttock, neither docked nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7 l. ALEXANDER STINSON.

TAKEN up in *Amelia* county, near Col. *Tabb's,* a ſmall bay mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, branded on the buttock with three dots, has a blaze in her face, and ſnip on her noſe, and when ſhe came to my plantation had a raw hide ſtring round her neck. Poſted, and appraiſed to 11. 10s.

SAMUEL BENTLEY.

TAKEN up near the fork of *Willis's,* a bay mare, about 10 or 12 years old, 4 feet 3 or 4 inches high, branded on the near buttock C, and has ſome ſaddle ſpots. Poſted, and appraiſed to 11. 10s.

JAMES MALCOM.

TAKEN up in *Halifax* county, near the head of *Terrible Creek,* a dark bay mare and colt; the mare has no white about her, is branded on the near ſhoulder PG, about 4 years old laſt ſpring, is about 4 feet 6 inches high; the colt has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. They are poſted, and appraiſed to 81.

THOMAS BINGHAM.

TAKEN up near *Hatch's Run, Dinwiddie,* three black weathers, marked with a ſmooth crop and nick in the upper ſide of the right ear, and a ſmooth crop, a hole, and underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to twenty ſhillings and ſixpence. MARY BOISSEAU.

TAKEN up in *Bedford* county, within five miles of the court-houſe, a bay mare, about two years old, not docked nor branded, trots all, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, not well grown. Poſted and appraiſed to 2l. 17s. 6d. DAVID IRVIN.

TAKEN up in *Bedford* county, on *Otter* river, a mare and horſe; the mare is black, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, branded thus .·. on her buttock. Poſted and appraiſed to 2l. 5s. The horſe is a dark bay, branded on the near ſhoulder S, and on his near buttock W. Poſted and appraiſed to 5l. HENRY DAVIS.

TAKEN up in *Mecklenburg* county, near *Fox's* ferry, a bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock, G†; and alſo two foals, the one a bay, the other a black, both mares. The whole are poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. JACOB FOX.

TAKEN up in *Bedford* county, near the court-houſe, a bay horſe colt, 3 years old, neither docked nor branded, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, his left ear cropped, and a ſmall ſlit in his right ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s. ZACHARIAH MORRIS.

TAKEN up in *Pittſylvania* county, on *White Thorn* creek, a ſorrel horſe, with a blaze in his face, one hind foot white, ſome ſaddle ſpots, long mane and tail, branded on the near buttock, but I cannot tell what; he is about 4 feet 6 or ſeven inches high. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s. BEVERLEY SHELTON.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland* county, on *Muddy Creek,* a ſmall dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has no brand to be ſeen, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, has ſome ſaddle ſpots on his back, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, is ſhod before, and paces looſe; he is about 5 or 6 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s. EDWARD WALTON.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in *Cheſterfield* county, on *Appamattox* river, near *Harden's* mill, a ſmall bay mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, has a ſmall bell on, branded on the near ſhoulder 3, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and paces well. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. ISAAC GARROT.

TAKEN up on *Opecan Creek,* near *Winchester,* in *Frederick* county, a dark brown MARE, five years old this ſpring, 12 hands and a half high, has a ſmall ſtar, a ſhort ſwitch tail, and branded on the near ſhoulder H. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

ROBERT BLACKBURN.

TAKEN up in *Halifax,* near the mouth of *Aaron's* creek, a ſmall white mare, branded on the near buttock ID, not docked. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

JOHN WADE

TAKEN up in *Hanover,* five ſheep, two white ewes, two black ones, and a lamb; one of the black ewes has on a bell; the mark is a crop, ſlit, and underkeel in each year. WILLIAM DARRACOTT.

TAKEN up near *Staunton,* in *Auguſta* county, a brindled ſteer, about 5 years old, has a bit cut out of the under ſide of each ear, and a pretty large white in his face. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 17s. 6d.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

TAKEN up on *Hat Creek,* in *Amherſt* county, a roan mare, about 14 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, trots and paces, and is branded on the near ſhoulder with a woman's ſtirrup iron. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. JOHN SHIELDS.

TAKEN up in *King George* county, a middle ſized bay horſe, ſhoulder ſlipt, but no brand that I can perceive. Alſo two heifers, marked with a crop and two ſlits in the right ear, and a crop and one ſlit in the left. GERARD BANKS.

TAKEN up in *Brunſwick* county, a grey horſe, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has no brand perceivable, about 6 years old, and had on a ſmall bell. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. ROBERT BAILEY.

TAKEN up in *Cheſterfield* county, a grey horſe, 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 8 years old, with a roach mane and bobbed tail, but no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. PETER WARREN.

TAKEN up in *Fauquier* county, a red heifer, about 3 years old, marked with a crop and two ſlits in the right ear, and a ſlit and underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 10s. JOHN ALLAN.

TAKEN up on *Leadbetter Creek,* in *Lunenburg,* a ſmall bay mare, branded on the near buttock HP in a piece, about 7 or 8 years old, has a ſcar in her forehead, a ſnip on her noſe, and had on a bell.

JONATHAN DAVIS.

TAKEN up on *Jones's Hole* ſwamp, in *Prince George* county, a black cow marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear, and a ſlit in the left. Alſo two heifers, one red, about 3 years old, and the other black, about 2 years old. They are poſted and appraiſed to 3l. 7s. 6d.

HENRY BONNER.

TAKEN up at *Warwick,* in *Cheſterfield* county, an iron grey mare, about 8 years old, 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a natural pacer, and has no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

JOHN MARKHAM.

TAKEN up at *Fighting Creek,* in *Cumberland* county, three head of cattle, *viz.* one brindled cow, with a ſmall bell on, and the points of her horns ſawed off, marked with two crops and a ſlit in the right ear. Alſo a brindled ſteer about 3 years old, marked with the ſame. Likewiſe a red and white ſteer, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and an underkeel in the left. They are poſted and appraiſed according to law. CHARLES RICE.

TAKEN up on *Purgatory Creek,* in *Botetourt* county, a ſtrawberry roan horſe, branded M G. Alſo a bay horſe, branded, but not perceivable with what.

JAMES CARTMILL.

TAKEN up in *Amelia* county, a grey MARE, about 4 feet 2 inches high, branded on the near buttock I, trots altogether, her mane has been roached, but is grown out again. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 15s, STEPHEN LOCKET.

TAKEN up in *Prince William,* near *Occaquan,* an iron grey coloured horſe, branded on the off ſhoulder C, on the off buttock P, and on the near ſhoulder I N, with a feather on each ſide of his neck, and a white mane and tail; he is about 8 years old, 14 hands high, trots, paces, and gallops. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

THOMAS SIMMONDS.

TAKEN up on *Ballinger's Creek,* in *Albemarle,* a grey mare, 4 feet one inch high, ſhe trots, has a ſnip on her noſe, a bobbed tail and roached mane, and marked in the left ear with an underkeel, but has no brand perceivable. Appraiſed to 3l.

JOHN STRANGE.

TAKEN up on *Swift Creek,* below *Eaking Bridge,* in *Cheſterfield* county, an iron grey horſe, 4 feet 3 inches and a half high, about ſix or ſeven years old, is ſhod before, with a ſhort buſh tail, trots well, but his brand cannot be made out, and had on a bell Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 15s. RICHARD CHEATHAM.

TAKEN up on the ſouth branch, near the upper tract, in *Auguſta,* a ſorrel mare, about three or four years old, 13 hands one inch high, with a long ſwitch tail, her two hind feet white above the paſtern joint, a blaze in her face, long bodied, and branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder W. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. PETER VANAMAN.

TAKEN up in *Albemarle,* a white mare, of middle ſize, with a roach mane and bob tail, ſhod before, and branded on the nigh buttock P. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. 10s. GILES BURDET.

TAKEN up near the middle river, in *Auguſta* county, a dark mouſe coloured mare, about 13 years old, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder W, and has the pole evil; ſhe had on a ſmall ſinging bell, ſingle collar and buckle. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. ADAM REABURN.

TAKEN up near *Swift Run* gap, on *Shenando* river, in *Auguſta* county, a grey horſe, 4 feet 7 inches and a half high, about ſeven years old, branded on the near ſhoulder HF in a piece, and an A over it, and on the near buttock A. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

JOHN FUDGE.

TAKEN up on *Fiſhpond Creek,* in *Buckingham* county, a ſorrel mare, 4 feet 7 inches high, about 10 or 11 years old, has a blaze in her face, her two hind feet white, paces and trots, branded on the near ſhoulder (S), is a little creſt fallen, and has ſome ſaddle ſpots. She has been in my poſſeſſion two years. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. EVIN LEE.

TAKEN up on *Deep Creek,* in *Amelia* county, a ſmall dark bay horſe, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, branded on the near buttock E G, has a long mane and ſwitch tail, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and has had a fiſtula. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 10s.

PETER JONES, ſen.

TAKEN up in *Amelia* county, 7 hogs, 4 ſows, and 3 barrows, they are marked with a hole and over keel in the right ear, and a crop and under keel in the left. Alſo one ſow and 6 pigs, the ſow is marked two ſlits in the right ear, and an under keel in the left, and the pigs are unmarked. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. 9s. JOHN JENNINGS.

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